

tion the name of George Knapp, of the Missouri Republican.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the further execution of the order for the election of public printer be postponed until the first Monday in December next, and that until that time the duties of the office be performed by the officer elected by the last House of Representatives.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to—yeas 80, nays 72.

And, at half-past 2 o'clock, the House adjourned.

[Published by request.]

From the *Felician* (La.) Democrat.
SLAVES IN LOUISIANA.

In New Orleans lately a man named Hunter has been sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand dollars, under a law of Louisiana, which was passed in 1850, for the purpose of separating the mother from the children, contrary to the laws of Louisiana—*New Orleans Delta*.

We were not aware, before our eyes fell upon the foregoing paragraph, that any such law, said to have been enacted by Hunter, existed in any of the southern States. All honor to Louisiana for its enactment!

[*Hardison Gazette*.]
The honor due to the legislators and citizens of this State for their treatment of the servile class of our population is not limited to that deserved for the humane provision above alluded to. The legislation of Louisiana on the subject of slaves, as compiled in the Black Code, for the benefit of its provisions and the fulness of its enactments, may well serve as a model to other States; for in no State in the Union are slaves more carefully and stringently protected. At the same time that severe penalties are provided for crimes and offenses committed by slaves, the manner of their trial is so prescribed as to secure the same impartiality as to free persons. In capital cases, for example, it is provided that the tribunal for the trial of a slave shall be composed of two justices of the peace and ten slave-owners of the vicinity, and in cases not capital the same to consist of one justice of the peace and two slave-owners. The jurors are put under oath, the district attorney conducts the prosecution, and a unanimous verdict is requisite to convict or to acquit the prisoner.

For killing a slave, whether by an owner or another person, the penalty is death; and for inflicting any cruelty the penalty is a fine from two to five hundred dollars. The beating or ill treatment of a slave when no one is present by the owner or person having the management of the slave is sufficient to render him responsible for the offense and to subject him to prosecution.

Except carriage drivers, hospital waiters, market carriers, servants, slaves are guaranteed the enjoyment of Sunday, or, if employed on that day, they receive a compensation of fifty cents per day. Masters are forbidden, under penalty, to give their slaves money instead of the ample monthly rations which the law prescribes. Old, sick, or disabled slaves receive the same rations and clothing from their masters as others, under a still greater penalty to provide for them. The passage of the code relating to sick slaves provides "that it shall be the duty of every owner to procure for his sick slaves all kind of temporal or spiritual assistance which their situation may require." In summer slaves are to be allowed two hours a day for meals, and in winter two hours, except when the owner has their meals prepared, when the allotted time may be abridged by one half hour.

Whenever a master or overseer neglects or refuses to provide such food or clothing as the law requires, it is lawful for any one to make complaint to the nearest magistrate, who may compel the owner to comply with the provisions of the law, under penalty of fine for refusal.

It is, moreover, made the duty of justices of the peace to inform themselves as to the manner in which slaves are treated in their districts, and to enforce the law.

Section 93 of the Black Code provides that, at a public sale, a negro disabled through age, or otherwise, and having children, shall be sold with such one of his children as he may choose to go with.

Not only is it forbidden to separate the mother from her child under ten years of age, but the importation of a slave child under that age, without its mother, if living, is punishable by a fine of from one to two thousand dollars.

The importation of slaves who have been accused of capital offenses, or of having attempted to excite an insurrection, is also strictly prohibited. Persons convicted of kidnapping free negroes, or of bringing such into the State as slaves for sale, may be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, and in the former case by fourteen years' imprisonment.

The above are a few of the provisions incorporated into our comprehensive and elaborate slave code.

These laws are as scrupulously carried into execution as the rest of the laws of the State. The result of these humane and wise laws, together with the character of our slave-owners, has been to render the condition of the slaves of Louisiana an enviable one in comparison with that of the mining and manufacturing population of Europe, and fully equal to that of the landless peasantry of their rural districts—being as well fed, as well clothed, and as well sheltered for less labor, with security of support in sickness, disability, or old age, and of protection under all circumstances. When we consider their marked intellectual inferiority, the utter barbarism from which slavery has raised them, and to which, without slavery, they always again descend—when we recollect how many millions have been redeemed from a condition little above that of wild beasts, and endowed by slavery with as much of Christian civilization as they are capable of, their low passions subdued and restrained, their labor directed and organized by vastly superior intelligence, so as to produce for them means of enjoyment, which, without such guidance, their labor could never procure—we have reason to congratulate this and the citizens of the other slaveholding States. An institution so admirably fitted to perpetuate republicanism, and so fraught with incalculable advantages to both races, should be cherished and guarded, even against the remotest danger, with untiring vigilance.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.—The bulwarks of the steamships *Fulton* and *Arago* are made of iron wire. One advantage secured in that heavy steel, should any be shipped, would more readily pass on.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—On Saturday night last the house of Levi Phillips, six or seven miles west of Waukegan, Michigan, was burned, and Mr. P. and a grown-up daughter perished in the flames. Another daughter and a hired man were able to effect their escape; but, sad to tell, the former was so badly burned, and frozen afterward, that her recovery is considered doubtful, and she must be a cripple for life if she survives her injuries.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.—The Nashville Union of the 5th says:

"The mail having been robbed two or three times lately between this city and Louisville, on the Bardonia route, Col. Barclay Mendenhall, assistant agent of the Post Office Department, got on the track of the robbers last week, and succeeded in fixing the robbery on Philip Rice, one of the drivers. He was arrested, brought to this city, and yesterday committed for trial by Judge Humphreys. The mail-bag had been cut five or six times. The amount stolen is not known."

NORFOLK OYSTER TRADE.—About 1,800 gallons of oysters were shipped at Norfolk for New York last week, to be re-packed for transportation to the western States. It is estimated, says the *Argus*, that the millions of dollars are expended each season for oysters from the waters of the James, the Elizabeth, and other rivers of Virginia alone. From five to seven hundred vessels are said to be engaged in loading and transporting them to other markets.

LOOKING FOR AN ICE CROP.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th has the following cool announcement:

"We saw a cake of ice this morning of home production upwards of three inches in thickness. It was from Mr. Sewell Taylor's place in the fourth district. Should the present weather continue a few days longer, we shall expect to hear of ice cutters being at work harvesting our ice crop, and to have a sufficient quantity for home consumption during the coming summer."

OPERATING.—The *Pyre & Harrison* operative troupe have left New Orleans, and are now en route for the North. They may be expected in Washington in April.

HOG SLAUGHTER AT WASHINGTON.—Thirty thousand hogs and 3,000 cattle were killed at the pork-house of Messrs. Herr & Co., of Washington, during the present season. The Times says Messrs. Herr & Co. have an order for 2,000 boxes of long, boneless, and Cumberland middlings, intended for the European market.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—The moderate weather for the last three days has again opened this canal.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1856.

GP—Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, as stated by C. F. LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS, and SAMUEL D. LEWIS. GP—Mr. JAMES E. JAMES, No. 105 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general traveling agent, assisted by WM. H. WALSH, JOHN COLLIER, JAMES DEXTER, J. HARRIS, R. S. JAMES, THOMAS D. NICK, R. W. MORRISON, E. W. WILEY, WM. L. WATERMAN, ALICE H. CARSON, D. K. MURPHY, BEN. F. SWAIN, T. ABBOTT, and F. DAVIS.

GP—Mr. GEORGE W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. THOMAS, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, THOMAS M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CHILDS, GEORGE MORRIS, and THOMAS LEAKE. Receipts of either will be good.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sampson B. Lord, naval officer for the district of Portsmouth, N. H., vice John McClintock, deceased.

John L. Parham, surveyor of the customs at Columbus, Mississippi.

CONGRESS—TUESDAY.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, and a letter from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, in relation to disbursements for the benefit of the Indians during the last fiscal year. Mr. Hale submitted a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the constitutionality of the law to promote the efficiency of the navy under which the naval board acted; and also introduced a bill to repeal that law. A bill was passed increasing the compensation of jurors in the District of Columbia. The resolution in relation to the election of officers of the Senate was indefinitely postponed. The special order was taken up, and Mr. Wilson spoke at some length in favor of declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty null and void. Mr. Mason and Mr. Butler made some remarks on the same subject, and Mr. Foot stated that Mr. Clayton, who was detained by indisposition, desired to be heard further upon it; whereupon the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Contrary to general expectation, the standing committees of the House were not announced this morning. The whole of this day's session was consumed in ineffectual attempts to elect a Public Printer. The last vote stood—Wendell, 62; Follett, 54; Farham, 11; Sargent, 6; Defrees, 12; Banks, 5; Scattering, 12.

Hon. Philip Herbert, one of the representatives from California, was suddenly called to Alabama on Monday last by a telegraphic dispatch announcing the serious illness of his mother.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

It is presumed that all those who have attentively perused the correspondence between our minister to Great Britain and the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, lately communicated to Congress by the President, will be convinced, by the arguments and authorities adduced by the former, of the following facts:

1. That the British government never had any right, either by discovery, occupation, conquest, or cession, to any portion of Central America.

2. That, if it ever possessed any such right, it was completely relinquished in two separate treaties with Spain—one in 1783, the other in 1786—in language so clear and comprehensive as not to be mistaken.

3. That the sole privilege reserved to Great Britain by these treaties was that of cutting logwood in a portion of the bay of Honduras, reserving the full and entire sovereignty to the King of Spain.

4. That this right of sovereignty has never been modified or extinguished by any subsequent treaty with Spain, and that the States of Central America, having established their independence, and being recognized as independent by the United States as well as all other Christian powers, have, according to the law of nations, succeeded to all the territorial rights of the mother country.

Yet, notwithstanding these "four points" are established by quotations from treaties, by historical authorities, and by unanswerable deductions from notorious facts, we find Great Britain in possession of one of the finest ports in the bay of Honduras, with a large tract of the adjacent country, the Bay of Amoy, also affording excellent harbors, and claiming to exercise dominion, under the mask of protection, over one-third of the territory, always considered as part of the old vice-royalty of Guatemala under the Spanish regime, and now as a portion of the independent republic of Nicaragua.

The question here presents itself how Great Britain acquired these possessions, and by what right she continues to hold them. In discussing these points with his usual clearness and ability, Mr. Buchanan was necessarily governed by the rules of diplomatic courtesy, and restrained by policy as well as decorum to merely stating facts and drawing conclusions, without animadverting on the course of the British government in the terms we think it so justly merited. We propose to supply this deficiency by presenting a brief sketch of the rise and progress of these usurpations, for such they are beyond doubt or contradiction.

Her pretended right to the possession of the Belize (which, in the British maps, and of course their American coyists, is called "British Honduras") is founded on concessions from Spain of the privilege of cutting logwood within certain limits, by the treaties of 1783 and 1786. Both these treaties—to which Great Britain voluntarily became a party—expressly and emphatically limit this privilege to that single purpose, and reserve the territorial rights and sovereignty to the King of Spain, which are admitted as unquestionable. Yet the British government, taking advantage of the weakness of the State of Honduras, which, when it became independent, succeeded to all the territorial rights of Spain in that quarter, has assumed and exercised the sovereignty over that very territory which was thus solemnly relinquished. Nay, it has done more. It has gradually extended, and still continues to extend, these usurpations on the continent, and forcibly taken possession of a group of islands geographically appertaining to the republic of Honduras, and occupying a position which, in the hands of a leading maritime power, will enable it to command a great portion of the commerce of the Caribbean sea as well as the Gulf of Mexico. All this was done without even the decency of a pretext for such violations of the rights of independent States.

In another quarter she seized and held forcible possession of San Juan de Nicaragua, the only port of that State on the Atlantic, and commanding the only outlet for a ship-canal across the continent, as is now almost universally acknowledged. The plea in justification of this outrage is a certain point of honor which, it seems, obliges Great Britain to protect the remnant of a mongrel tribe consisting of a few hundreds (or, according to Lord Carrara, a few thousands) of wandering savages in the last stage of degradation and corruption. The origin of this point of honor which obliges Great Britain to assume the protectorate of the Mosquitos, as they are called, is somewhat curious, and merits a brief elucidation.

Most of our readers are probably familiar with the name and exploits of "The Old Buccaneers of America"—a band of pirates and outlaws, which, though composed of many nations, generally sailed under the British flag, and had their headquarters in the island of Jamaica, then recently ceded by Spain to Great Britain. Though not recognized by Great Britain, that government never took any steps to

repress or prevent their enormities, and it cannot be doubted that it winked at it, if it did not encourage, these freebooters—we will not call them filibusters, as that name has been appropriated by the London Times exclusively to the people of the United States.

These desperate outlaws—among the most brave, enterprising, and blood-thirsty on record—in order to give some color to their inroads, devastations, and massacres on what was then known as the isthmus of Panama, assumed the protectorate of the Indians in that quarter, whom they called the "true lords of the soil," and thus, under the mask adopted by Great Britain, committed the most horrible outrages on the Spanish settlements. To those who desire to have their blood chilled, and their hearts thrilled, by pictures of human ferocity and human suffering, we commend the perusal of "The History of the Buccaneers of America," which is still extant among the treasures of British literature.

These philanthropic freebooters, having thus assumed the protectorate of the Mosquitos, (as a point of honor, it is to be presumed,) after plundering and burning the cities of Panama, New Granada, and almost every town on the Spanish main, and massacring all the Spaniards that fell in their way, at length gradually disappeared, leaving nothing behind them but the record of their atrocities, and the point of honor which Mr. Lord Palmerston has, it seems, become the residuary legatee. This is the sole foundation of the protectorate of the Mosquitos, and we challenge his lordship to produce any other. Because a gang of outlaws, pirates, and freebooters, (never acknowledged, however they may have been winked at by the British government,) in order to justify their outrages on the Spaniards, pretended to become the protectors of the Indians, "the true lords of the soil," that government, forthwith, is bound in honor to assume the same obligation. It comes forward as the representative of the ancient and honorable buccannery; it has inherited all their rights, duties, and obligations, not forgetting the point of honor, and is bound to sustain them at all hazards. This is the sole ground for the unjustifiable inroads committed on the territory of Nicaragua—a State with which Great Britain has never been at war, any more than with the neighboring republic of Honduras, which she has in like manner despoiled of its possessions. The mere naked statement of such a claim would seem sufficient to demonstrate its palpable absurdity, and preclude the necessity of all argument.

Great Britain, then, at the time the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was concluded, had in fact no legitimate right (unless forcible possession constitutes a right) to a single foot of land in any part of Central America. By that treaty the contracting parties mutually covenanted that "neither will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

There does not appear to be any ambiguity in this language, and we will venture to say there was not a citizen of the United States who read it that did not understand it to be a relinquishment not only of the Mosquito protectorate, but of all pretensions to the possession of the Republic of the Isles, or any other portion of Central America; and yet, according to the interpretation given to this article by two British Foreign Secretaries in succession, it meant directly the contrary. They assert that this treaty was exclusively prospective in its operation; that it had no reference to the past, or even the present; that it did not contemplate the relinquishment of any territory in actual possession of Great Britain, however acquired; and that, in short, so far from this, it actually amounted to a recognition, on the part of the United States, of rights which they understood were, by this same treaty, forever abandoned.

On this supposition it was that the government of the United States (in our opinion, most injudiciously) pledged itself to a policy which may one day, if rigidly adhered to, enable Great Britain eventually to obtain the entire control of Central America, simply by means of her maritime ascendancy, and without actually "occupying, fortifying, or colonizing" any portion of that region but what she at this moment possesses, and which, according to her interpretation of this treaty, the United States have all but guaranteed to her. Thus, if this interpretation is acquiesced in, while Great Britain is freed from all obligations to relinquish her usurpations, the United States are restricted by the same article, and in the same words, from making any acquisition or accepting any cession, or taking any steps in that quarter which may in future be necessary to counteract the policy of the British government, which is sufficiently obvious.

This radical difference between the contracting parties with respect to by far the most important stipulations of the treaty, gives rise to a question of great moment. Are the United States under any obligation to observe a treaty from which Great Britain has thus exonerated herself? Certainly, the United States have an equal right with Great Britain to put their own interpretation on a treaty to which they are equal parties, and in which they are equally concerned; and certainly, if we are to interpret words according to their ordinary acceptance, they have, to say the least, quite as good grounds for their interpretation as the British Foreign Secretary has for his. But, however this may be, so long as Great Britain insists on this extraordinary construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the United States, it would seem, are freed from all the obligations it imposes upon them, and are at full liberty to "erect fortifications, or colonize, or exercise dominion over any part of Central America," without any violation of faith to Great Britain.

When we revert to the uniform policy of Great Britain in obtaining possession of the great avenues of commerce throughout the world, we cannot suppose she will lose sight of the most important of all. When we see her planting herself at Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Isles, in the Mediterranean; at the Cape of Good Hope and Singapore, at the entrance of the Indian ocean; at Aden, at the mouth of the Red sea; at the Falkland Islands, off Cape Horn, and at every point from which she can watch the commerce of the world in time of peace, or prey upon it in time of war, her policy in Central America cannot be mistaken. It is to obtain the control of this great thoroughfare of nations, which alone is wanting to complete her system of aggrandizing herself by oppressing the weak and robbing the defenseless.

Her steamers and ships-of-war are everywhere, and at all times prowling about the ports of Central America, though they have no business there; her agents and consuls, though they have no business there; her agents and consuls, though they have no business there; her agents and consuls, though they have no business there.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.
After announcing the election of Mr. Banks to the speakership of the House of Representatives, the Louisiana Courier remarks:
"This contest on the part of the democratic party, which was in a large minority in the House, was begun and sustained throughout purely on grounds of constitutional principle. He who aims to protect the constitution, the rights of the slave States, and, indeed, those of every sincere friend of the Union, as its framers designed it to be. In this regard and patriotic work they were sternly and persistently denied the aid of the so-called national know-nothings, even from the South; and it was apparent to all, from the beginning, that their struggle was altogether hopeless. They have, nevertheless, placed themselves right before the people, and have shown that they are not afraid of the guidance of all lovers of political truth and justice who may hereafter chance to travel the same rough and unlighted road."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

The second number of the National Democratic Review, recently commenced in Washington city by George P. Buel, esq., editor and publisher, is on our table. The following is its table of contents:

"Ancient and Modern Americanism; Marx and Charlotte Corday; Sonnets for the Times; Cuba and its Condition; Rotation in Office—Re-eligibility; American Sympathy; Political Aspects of the Slavery Question; Editor's Table."

We have read several of the articles, and find them well written and abounding in sound democratic sentiments. The article on "Rotation in Office—Re-eligibility" is an answer, and we think a conclusive one, to an article on the same subject which appeared in the first number of the Review, and which we felt it our duty to notice in the Union. We think the following extract from the article in the present number presents a view of the question which is unsatisfactory:

"But, aside from the question, as to whether re-eligibility to office is or is not adhered to, the question of making non-re-eligibility a party principle, of adopting it into the settled creed of the democratic party, as some writers seem anxious to do, and boldly advocate, is in the highest degree perilous. This is a question which should be left to every period of time to determine for itself. The great doctrines upon which the democracy stand, have stood, and should always stand, certain to governmental policy—not to the trickery of party, nor the behests of demagogues. Let it remain unshaken. No reason exists for any innovation upon the time-honored policy of the party, nor for any addition to its fundamental principles. The great doctrines of government, and governmental policy, upon which the party has rested its claims to the support of all men, have long been well defined; they are few, and, as stated before, pertain to the mode and means for carrying on the government; and no extraneous proposition nor principle of a temporary nature—the absolute dominion of the majority by any time—should be introduced upon that which already exists as the permanent platform of the democracy of the United States."

Amongst the articles under the head of the "Editor's Table" we find the following well-merited compliment to Mr. Hendricks, the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

"How, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.—We intended, in the present number, to examine at length the elaborate and able report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Hendricks has proved himself not only worthy the position which he holds, but capable of discharging the duties of any situation under the government. His presentation of the condition of our public lands should be carefully examined by all. The subject is full of interest, and particularly to the vast numbers who will migrate in the spring from the East, to make their homes in the distant West. The people may rest assured that their common inheritance—the public lands of the United States—is safe in the hands of one who will guard their rights with eagle-eye, not only against the machinations of heavy monopolies, but the continual scheming of private speculators and swindlers. A man of the unalloyed integrity, the legal ability, and the extensive acquaintance with the affairs of our government possessed by Mr. Hendricks, is an honor to any administration, and we doubt not many years will pass before one so well qualified for the situation which he holds will be called to take his place."

Under the same head we see a short editorial announcement that the next number of the Review will contain a reply at length to the arguments advanced in the Washington Union in opposition to the single-term principle. It will be recollected that, in our comments upon the proposition advocated by the Review, we confined ourselves to the general question whether the single-term principle, as applicable to the presidency, ought to be incorporated into the democratic platform as one of the articles of our party creed. We regret to learn that Mr. Buel means to persist in this effort to add a new plank to the democratic platform; but since such is his purpose, we will invite his attention to another objection to his former article which we purposely omitted to notice—we allude to the attack made in that article on the present incumbent of the executive chair. By way of illustrating and enforcing his arguments in favor of the single-term principle, the reviewer indulges in charges against President Pierce which he will find it quite as impossible to sustain as to convince the democratic party that they ought to adopt the doctrine of ineligibility as an article in their national creed. These charges indicate a partisan feeling in regard to the succession which is wholly out of place in a national democratic review. The paragraph in which they are made is as follows:

"But what are the facts in the case under the recognition of the right of re-eligibility? The President is hardly installed in office before he commences to move the cards of politics for re-election. There have been exceptions in the history of the country, but they are rare. Who does not know that at this time a gigantic effort is being made to secure the re-election of a President, and that the President is a sort of a man, who passes his time in issuing little ukases for the purpose of driving his wretched subjects mad. If the ancient monarch who offered a high reward for a new pleasure had been seeking a new mode of torture, he would have unquestionably had an American Postmaster General created, who would have supplied him with an indefinite series of means of making himself the greatest of all the torturers of the human race. We want statement at the head of the department, and we seldom get anything beyond narrow-minded, broken-down political pettifoggers to manage it, and their delight is to mismanage it in every conceivable way."

We learn, on inquiry, that he takes particular care to state in his pamphlet this Mr. Miles was, a year or two ago, employed several months in the Post Office Department. He was tried at three subordinate desks—first in the Appointment next in the Contract, and last in the Finance Bureau—and finally dismissed by the Postmaster General, as totally incompetent to discharge properly the simplest duties required of him. Hence the abuse, which we are surprised to see that acute and respectable editors are permitting him, through their editorial columns, to heap upon the department.

As to the project of reducing our letter-postage below the present exceedingly low rate of three cents, and of going back to double postage for unpaid letters, &c., we have already expressed our opinion of its utter folly.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN KNOW-NOTHINGS.
There are many who affect to make a distinction between northern and southern know-nothings, as if they were separate and antagonistic organizations; but this affectation deceives no one, for they recognize each other as belonging to the same party, and act together as one organization. This says the Louisville Times, can be proved—
"By their mutual hate of the democratic party."
"And by their united in sending delegates to the Philadelphia convention, in which southern know-nothings will lovingly take seats upon the same benches with Campbell, Grow, Banks, and Tom Spooner."
"Southern know-nothings may talk as much as they please of cutting loose from their northern brothers, but their eagerness to meet with them in the Philadelphia convention is conclusive that their talk is deceptive and hypocritical."
"The very Colonel Marshall may talk of reading Banks and Campbell out of the know-nothing party; but when the Kentucky know-nothings appointed delegates to meet in national convention with these northern abolitionists they recognized them as brothers, and proclaimed to the world their willingness to affiliate and act with them."
"And in thus acting with them let the country bear in mind that they are together trying to put down those tried national democrats who have so long stood by the South and voted for and defended her rights."

KNOW-NOTHINGISM DON'T PAY.
The editor of the leading know-nothing paper in Tennessee addresses his delinquent subscribers as follows:
"As many of you as we enclose to us what you owe us justly, we will credit you on our books, and write opposite your names that you are gentlemen and CHRISTIANS! Those of you who can't pay, will write us, as acknowledged subscribers, that you will pay us as soon as you can, and those of you who will not do either, we will publish this spring, in an extra sheet, as a set of GRACIOUS RASCALS, willing to have a poor man labor for you years for nothing, and pay for paper, ink, and the hire of hands to serve you, without pay."
"Come in Knoxville, you lazy rascals, on a pilgrimage, and see our little ones, 'chips of the old block,' looking dazed at us, and crying for bread. Come and see with our elbows out, and the officers of the law leading us about for debts created to furnish you a paper, and you will fork over at once!"
"And you hypocrites, who are members of different churches, owing us for our paper, how dare you, around your family altars, night and morning, pray to God, to pay this day our debts as we pay to others? He knows we are, and won't pay, and until you do, you may pray your selves out of breath, and you will never be heard! Yes, you saintly villains, you have been owing us long enough to make us 'poor, halt, miserable, blind, and naked,' and yourselves ride at our expense. You get to heaven without paying us a penny! Never!"

YANKEE SHIP REVEALING THE MYSTERIES OF A HAREN—A late Constantinople letter says:
"An American ship drifting helplessly down the current of the Bosphorus ran its bowsprit into that part of a nobleman's palace devoted to his harem. The side of the house was crushed in, one balcony was torn off, whole divisions were ripped up, one chandelier, swept from its fastenings, shivered into fragments; the frightened inmates fled into open air, in such improper costumes that the whole neighborhood felt scandalized. Turkish pride became deeply wounded, and our unfortunate compatriot found himself amenable to the disagreeable alternative of either paying about thirty dollars for the damage, or remaining an inmate of a Turkish jail. At first the captain strongly resisted the 'gross imposition,' but ultimately yielded to the gentler suggestion of baigno fairs."

THE HARBOR AT NEW YORK.—The Express of Monday evening says:

"At one o'clock this afternoon the East river was almost choked up with floating ice, and the ferry-boats met with considerable delay in crossing from Brooklyn to New York. At short distances among the mass were small icebergs, from three to four feet high, and these were surrounded by numbers of sea gulls in quest of food. Six men got upon a large cake of ice in Roosevelt's slip, pushed it into the river, and took an excursion upon it with the current, which was swiftly running up the river. They were not, it appears, satisfied with the security of their conveyance, and towed a small boat after them to be used in case of accident."

MR. TRACERARY.—This gentleman is announced to deliver his four lectures on the Georges in Savannah this week.

OUR CIRCULATION.

It is contrary to our habit to introduce into our columns matters that are purely personal to ourselves. The evidence of approval of our editorial labors, however, have been so flattering for several months past, that we feel justified in alluding to the fact, and of giving expression to our gratification and our gratitude. The subscriptions to our Weekly paper have averaged about one hundred daily for more than two months, and the number is rather increasing than falling off. One very gratifying feature in this flattering evidence of approval is furnished by the numerous additions to our list by national wigs. In the great issue now made up we have distinctly extended the ground of fellowship to all national men, and we are happy to receive daily proof that our invitation is accepted. As an illustration of the rapid growth of our subscription, we will state that a single number of Congress, by writing a few letters to his State and sending the prospectus of our weekly paper, has procured for us over five hundred subscribers. If other members will follow his example we will guarantee that the cause of nationality and of the Union shall be proportionately promoted. We will gladly furnish our prospectus to as many members—whether democrats or national whigs—as may be disposed to aid our circulation. The three following letters show the tone of hundreds of others received by us lately from national whigs:

PARIS, (Mo.,) Jan. 30, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have never taken a democratic paper before; but I find from my travels, (having recently travelled about 6,000 miles throughout the United States and the two Canadas,) and from the course of parties in the present Congress, that the democratic party is the only national party in the Union, and I intend to belong to and co-operate with no party which is not national in its views and principles, and, consequently, I shall hereafter be found co-operating with the democratic party.

I was formerly a whig, and recently a know-nothing. I have renounced the know-nothing party, and given my reasons for so doing in the Paris Mercury.

PERSEPOLIS, (Ala.,) Feb. 1, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A good old democrat of this place has shown me a number of your Weekly paper, and which gives me the idea it is the paper for the times. I have always been a whig until this dangerous, proscriptionary party, the know-nothings, sprung up, swallowing up the whig party, which compelled me to go over to the democrats, they being the only party now in existence that we can depend upon for the salvation of the Union.

SOMERSET POST OFFICE, (Monroe County, Mo.,) January 30, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The seven names I send you as subscribers to the Weekly Union are all Catholic whigs, except one, (Dean.) We have always been whigs, and our glorious old party has been swallowed up by that odious anti-republican party—the dark lantern or know-nothing. Believing, as we do, the old democratic party (such as we believe you to be) to be the only national and republican party in our beloved country, we, as Christians and Americans, are bound by our best interests to support that party. I want you and everybody to know that we Catholics are not governed in our political faith by the Pope, bishops, nor priests; they have nothing to do with our politics. Yours, so long as you advocate the much-cherished republican principle.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

The United States propeller *Arctica* sailed from New York at three o'clock on Monday afternoon in search of the missing steamship *Pacific*. The following officers went out in her: Commander, Lieutenant Hartenstein; boatswain, Van Rensselaer; engineer, Danby; master's mate, Morehead. Her crew consisted of twenty seamen. She has on board (says the New York Evening Post) provisions enough to feed one hundred persons for at least two months. The Secretary of the Navy has given Commander Hartenstein discretionary power about the cruise for the missing steamship. He left New York by the way of Sandy Hook, and intends to keep the track of vessels bound westward, in the hope of obtaining some tidings of the *Pacific* from them. He had also provided his steamer with extra rigging, in case he should fall in with vessels in distress.

The Journal of Commerce holds the following encouraging language in regard to the missing steamer:

"We do not think that the despatch of a steamer in search of the *Pacific*, with means of relief that may be used if required, should by any means be regarded as indicating great anxiety with respect to the safety of that vessel. She is now less than twenty days from Liverpool. The fact of her not counting ice-fields, rendered probable by the report of the *Perla*, would suffice to cause the delay, without implying any serious result than the disabling of her wheels or machinery. Such accident might greatly retard her; and at this season of the year, when westerly winds, and often heavy weather, prevail, it might be regarded by Captain Edger as the *Pacific* left Liverpool, has arrived at Buenos Aires, and reports heavy head winds. She saw no ice, having taken, it is probable, a more southerly route. For the same reason she was not likely to fall in with the *Pacific*.

"The great strength of the *Pacific* is greatly in her favor against the danger of having her hull cut up with the ice as to imperil her safety. If we do not hear from her within the week, we shall count confidently on her having put back, or made some island port."

LEGISLATURE OF TEXAS.

The legislature of Texas adjourned on the 31st